

REVISION OF AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA, vi.*

BY A. JEFFERIS TURNER, M.D., F.E.S.

Gen. 38. EUGNESIA.

Eugnesia, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1897, p.76.

Frons flat, with a slight frontal tuft. Tongue well-developed. Palpi long, porrect or slightly ascending; basal joint very long, shortly rough-haired beneath; second joint smooth; terminal joint about second tolerably acute. Antennæ long (about $\frac{4}{3}$): in ♂ simple. Thorax not crested, slightly hairy beneath. Forewings with 6 from angle of cell; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked from well before angle, 11 from cell, anastomosing with 12. Hindwings normal.

Type, *E. correspondens* Warr., from Philippines. I have only seen one ♀ of the following species, which was described by Warren from a single ♀. The genus belongs to the *Deilinia* group.

129. EUGNESIA AURANTIACA.

Eugnesia aurantiaca, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1897, p.77.

♀. 29 mm. Head orange; upper and lower margins of face yellow. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; orange, base of first joint, and apices of first and second joints yellow. Antennæ ochreous. Thorax and abdomen yellow. Legs whitish-ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen gently rounded, oblique; pale yellow with numerous irregularly scattered orange dots; a small orange discal spot before middle; a broad, orange, sinuate, denticulate, postmedian line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; basal $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa broadly strigulated with fuscous; a terminal series of fuscous dots; cilia yellow. Hindwings with termen

* Continued from Vol. xlii., 1917, Part 2, p.390.

strongly rounded, wavy: colour and markings as forewings. Underside ochreous.

N.Q.: Cairns; Innisfail.

Gen. 39. *HYPERYTHRA*.

Hyperythra, Gn., Lep., ix., p.99; Hmps., Moths Ind., iii., p.218. *Callipona*, Turn., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1904, p.236.

Face with projecting tuft of scales. Tongue well-developed. Palpi long, porrect; second joint very long, densely clothed with long, rough hairs: terminal joint moderate, smooth, acute. Antennæ of ♂ bipectinate, towards apex simple. Thorax not crested; beneath hairy. Femora smooth; posterior tibiæ of ♂ not dilated. Forewings in ♂ with fovea; 10 out of 9, 11 from cell, free. Hindwings with cell extremely short (about $\frac{1}{6}$).

Evidently one of the *Casbia* group with extreme shortening of cell, of hindwings. The fovea is nearly always absent in this group, but I think it may have been originally present but lost in most of the species and genera.

130. *HYPERYTHRA RUBRICATA*.

Hyperythra lutea rubricata, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1898, p. 35. *Hyperythra rubricata*, Swin, Tr. E.S., 1902, p.612. *Callipona metabolis*, Turn., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1904, p.236.

The ♂ of this species does not possess the tuft of hairs on underside of forewings present in *H. lutea* Cram. Forewings with 10 and 11 as above without variation (4 ♂, 3 ♀).

N.Q.: Claremont Island, Innisfail, Townsville.

Gen. 40. *CHROSTOBAPTA*.

Chrostobapta, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1909, p.127.

Frons flat. Tongue developed. Palpi rather short (not over 1), slender, porrect; terminal joint acute. Antennæ of ♂ simple, with very long ciliations. Thorax not crested, beneath not hairy. Femora glabrous. Posterior tibiæ with all spurs present; in ♂ strongly dilated. Forewings in ♂ without fovea, 10 absent, 11 from cell, not anastomosing. Hindwings normal.

Type, *C. deletaria* Moore, from India. Probably vein 10 is coincident with 9, in which case this genus, like *Lomographa*, must be regarded as a derivative of *Casbia*.

131. CHROSTOBAPTA INSULATA.

Heterostegane insulata, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1898, p.429; *Chryso-craspeda galinaria*, Swin., Tr. E.S., 1902, p.662; *Lipomelia kuehni*, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1902, p.357; *Chrostobapta deludens*, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1907, p.164.

♂. 22 mm. Head ochreous-whitish; face and palpi brown. Antennæ ochreous-whitish; ciliations 3. Thorax whitish-ochreous, two transverse bars and some irroration reddish-brown. Abdomen reddish-brown, apices of segments, tuft, and underside whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous anteriorly. Forewings triangular, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen gently rounded, oblique; suffused over most of disc with brown, leaving base, a costal strip, and an apical blotch whitish-ochreous; markings dark reddish brown; a short median basal bar; a line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa obliquely outwards but nearly obsolete beneath costa, then sharply angled inwards to dorsum near base; a straight line from mid-costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, with two short projections posteriorly above middle; a doubly sinuate and finely dentate line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, doubly outlined with whitish-ochreous; a subterminal line from $\frac{5}{8}$ costa, angled outwards beneath apex, and then angled inwards, ending on dorsum, posteriorly outlined with whitish-ochreous; a fuscous terminal line; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly bent on vein 4; wholly suffused with brown; markings nearly as forewings. Underside ochreous-whitish.

♀. 22 mm. Differs in wings being whitish-ochreous without any brown suffusion, the lines in consequence much more distinct, a reddish-brown spot on mid-termen, and a fuscous and reddish-brown spot on tornus of forewing.

N.Q: Kuranda, near Cairns, in October (F. P. Dodd). Also from Key Islands and New Guinea.

Gen. 41. LOMOGRAPHIA.

Lomographa, Hb., Verz., p.311; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.633.

Face smooth. Tongue present. Palpi short, porrect, rough-scaled; terminal joint very short. Antennæ in ♂ bipectinated,

apex simple. Thorax and abdomen not crested; thorax slightly hairy beneath. Femora glabrous; posterior tibiae in ♂ rarely dilated. Forewings without fovea; 10 absent (coincident with 9), 11 anastomosing with 12 and 9.

A small European genus. The species are small and obscure.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Wings grey, not ochreous-tinged..... | 2. |
| Wings ochreous-tinged | 4. |
| 2. Hindwings with termen nearly straight..... | <i>odontocrossa</i> . |
| Hindwings with termen rounded..... | 3. |
| 3. Posterior tibiae of ♂ dilated with basal tuft..... | <i>icasta</i> . |
| Posterior tibiae of ♂ not dilated and without tuft | <i>spodina</i> . |
| 4. Wings pale ochreous with whitish, and deeper ochreous
or fuscous irroration | <i>isocyma</i> . |
| Wings brownish with whitish irroration | <i>sabulicolor</i> . |

132. LOMOGRAPHIA ODONTOCROSSA, n.sp.

Deilinia odontocrossa, Turn., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1906, p.134.

Very similar to *L. spodina*: best distinguished by the nearly straight, dentate termen of hindwings.

Tas.: Strahan.

133. LOMOGRAPHIA ICASTA, n.sp.

εικαστος, like.

♂. 2.5 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; grey. Antennae grey; pectinations of ♂ 6, apical $\frac{1}{10}$ simple. Legs grey; posterior tibiae of ♂ strongly dilated, with a pencil of long hairs from inner side of base. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex acute, termen slightly bowed, slightly crenulate, oblique; grey with slight fuscous irroration; costa strigulated with fuscous; a very fine fuscous line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa, bent inwards beneath costa, and thence oblique to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; a dark fuscous, median, discal dot; a fine, fuscous, oblique line with darker points on veins from $\frac{2}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{4}$ dorsum; a very fine, pale, dentate, subterminal line; a terminal series of fuscous dots; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded, crenulate; as forewings but discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$. Underside similar but even more obscure.

Very like *L. spodina*; the wing-margins are more crenulate, but its distinctness rests mainly on the posterior tibiae of the ♂.

N.S.W.: Blackheath, near Katoomba; one specimen.

134. LOMOGRAPHA SPODINA.

Lomographa spodina, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.633; *Laophila fokia*, Swin., Tr. E.S., 1902, p.628.

N.S.W.: Sydney. —S.A.: Mt. Lofty.

135. †LOMOGRAPHA ISOCYMA.

Lomographa isocyma, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.634.

Q.: Duinga.

136. LOMOGRAPHA SABULICOLOR, n.sp.

Sabulicolor, sand-coloured.

♂♀. 20-23 mm. Head brown-whitish; face brownish. Palpi short in both sexes ($1\frac{1}{4}$); brown-whitish. Antennæ grey-whitish; pectinations in ♂ 8, apical $\frac{1}{5}$ simple. Thorax and abdomen brown-whitish; in ♀ whitish. Legs brown-whitish; in ♀ whitish. Forewings triangular, costa almost straight, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; 11 from cell anastomosing strongly with 12 (2 ♂, 2 ♀), and sometimes connected at a point with 9 (1 ♂, 1 ♀); brown-whitish, in ♀ whitish; markings exceedingly obscure or almost wholly obsolete; in ♂ a whitish, dentate, subterminal line; costa whitish, with some darker strigulations; no discal nor terminal dots; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings. Underside whitish.

A very obscure little species. Type in Coll. Turner.

N.A.: Port Darwin in September, October, and November: four specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd. Also from Melville Island.

Gen. 42. PETELIA.

Petelia, H.-Sch., Ausser. Schmet., p.84 (1854); Hmps., Moths Ind., iii., p.216.

Frons with anterior rounded tuft of hairs. Tongue well-developed. Palpi long, ascending; second joint very long, thickened with appressed scales; terminal joint moderate, depressed. Antennæ of ♂ bipectinate, apical portion simple. Forewings of ♂ without fovea; 10 out of 9. Hindwings with cell considerably

less than $\frac{1}{2}$, discocellulars straight, nearly obsolete, 8 approximated to cell at base, diverging before middle.

Allied to *Casbia*, but very distinct by the long palpi and shorter cell of hindwings.

137. PETELIA MEDARDARIA.

Petelia medardaria, H.-Sch., Auser. Schmet., p.534, Hmps., Moths Ind., iii., p.216.

Antennæ of ♂ with apical $\frac{2}{3}$ simple. Forewings with 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 from cell not anastomosing (4 ♂, 4 ♀).

N.A.: Port Darwin in December. —N.Q.: Kuranda, near Cairns, in October, March, and June. Also from Ceylon and India.

Gen. 43. POLYCRASTA.

Polycrasta, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1896, p.301.

Frons with rounded tuft. Tongue well-developed. Palpi rather long, ascending; terminal joint moderate, depressed. Antennæ of ♂ bipectinate, apex simple. Forewing of ♂ without fovea; 10 out of 9. Hindwings with cell much less than $\frac{1}{2}$, discocellulars straight, 7 from near middle of cell, 8 approximated to cell near base, soon diverging.

Certainly near the preceding, best distinguished by the origin of vein 7 of hindwings. In *Petelia* this arises from just before angle of cell.

138. POLYCRASTA OCELLATA.

Polycrasta ocellata, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1896, p.302.

Antennæ of ♂ with apical $\frac{1}{3}$ simple. Forewings with 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 from cell, anastomosing with 12.

N.Q.: Kuranda, near Cairns, in August, November, and April; Dunk Island. Also from Louisiades.

Gen. 44. PERIDELIAS, NOV.

περιδηλος, conspicuous.

Frons smooth. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderate, porrect, thickened with appressed scales; terminal joint small, depressed. Antennæ of ♂ pectinated, apex simple. Thorax not crested; very slightly hairy beneath. Abdomen without crests. Posterior tibiæ with two pairs of spurs, the inner spurs longer

Forewings in ♂ without fovea; 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 from near angle, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked from $\frac{4}{5}$, 11 connate, anastomosing with 12 shortly, and then connected with common stalk of preceding veins. Hindwings elongate, rounded-rhombiform; cell rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$, discocellulars angled, the dorsal very oblique, 7 from before angle, 8 approximated to cell to near $\frac{1}{2}$, then diverging.

The form of the hindwings should be sufficient to distinguish this from *Casbia* even if the neuration proved insufficient.

139. PERIDELIAS APROSITA, n.sp.

ἀπροσιτος, unapproachable.

♂. 22 mm. Head yellowish; face dark red, lower edge and a median transverse bar orange. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; yellow with two oblique red bars. Antennæ whitish-grey; basal joint red with yellow apex; pectinations in ♂ 12, apical $\frac{1}{3}$ simple. Thorax yellow with dark red irroration; tegulæ and patagia dark red. Abdomen bright yellow with irregular dark red irroration most dense on apices of segments. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior femora and tibiæ crimson internally; first joint of anterior tarsi and middle tibiæ fuscous internally. Forewings triangular, costa strongly arched at base, then nearly straight to apex, apex rounded, termen strongly bowed, slightly oblique; dark red strigulated with orange-yellow; markings yellow; a sinuate line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa expanding above dorsum into a quadrangular blotch with its angles produced, connected with dorsum at middle and $\frac{3}{4}$, and also with a smaller tornal blotch; these blotches are paler yellow and by contrast appear greenish: a second irregular line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to termen above tornus; an irregular spot on termen midway between this and apex; cilia yellow with several dark red bars. Hindwings rounded-rhombiform, bright red, strigulated with yellow and dark red; a small yellow spot in disc before middle; a postmedian dentate and strongly projecting yellow line; succeeded by a broad, dark red, terminal band; several yellow terminal spots; cilia as forewings. Underside fuscous with lines and spots reproduced in whitish.

“A remarkable species not resembling anything else.”

N.Q.: Evelyn Scrub, near Herberton, in January; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Gen. 45. CENOPTILA.

Enoptila, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1897, p.475.

Frons with a slight triangular projection. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderate, ascending, appressed to frons; second joint rather long, shortly rough-haired beneath; terminal joint very short, obtuse. Antennæ of ♂ simple, minutely ciliated. Thorax not crested, beneath slightly hairy. Femora glabrous. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ not dilated, all spurs present. Forewings in ♂ without fovea, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 10 anastomosing with 11 and 9, 11 anastomosing with 12 and 10.

Type, *Oxydia mixtata* Gn., from South America. Closely allied to *Casbia*, but with simple ♂ antennæ. In the following species the basal joint of each antenna is dilated.

140. CENOPTILA VULPINA.

Enoptila vulpina, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1902, p.369; *Peritostega pullidicosta*, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1903, p.269; *Enoptila flavirupta*, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1903, p.402.

♂. 38-40 mm. Head, face, and palpi reddish-brown; fillet whitish. Antennæ grey, towards base whitish; ciliations in ♂ $\frac{1}{5}$. Thorax and abdomen reddish-brown, beneath ochreous. Legs ochreous; anterior tibiæ and tarsi ochreous-fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen gently rounded, slightly oblique; reddish-brown sparsely strigulated with fuscous; sometimes with extensive ochreous-whitish suffusion, especially posteriorly; costal edge whitish-ochreous, sometimes forming an uninterrupted streak, sometimes thickly strigulated; a fuscous discal dot beneath mid-costa; a fuscous transverse median shade just beyond this, sometimes obsolete; cilia reddish-brown. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings. Underside ochreous, markings as above but without whitish blotches.

Mr. Prout informs me that this is a very variable species. I have seen only two examples, which differ considerably.

N.Q.: Kuranda, near Cairns, in October; Evelyn Scrub, near Herberton, in January (F. P. Dodd). Also from New Guinea and Solomon Islands.

Gen. 46. CASBIA.

Casbia, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxxv., p.1667 (1866); *Deilinia*, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.634, nec Hb.: *Trochistis*, Meyr., Tr. E.S., 1892, p.110.

Face smooth, or with short, rough scales, or with a small projecting tuft of hairs. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderate, porrect or ascending, rough-scaled; terminal joint very short. Antennæ in ♂ bipectinate, towards apex simple. Thorax not crested, beneath somewhat hairy. Femora smooth, not hairy; posterior tibiæ in ♂ not dilated. Forewings in ♂ without fovea (except in *rectaria*, in which a moderate fovea with small central gland is present); 10 out of 9, 11 from cell or out of 9, usually anastomosing with 12 but sometimes free; or rarely, 11 apparently out of 12. Hindwings normal; 8 approximated to cell to about middle.

Type, *C. rectaria* Wlk. I agree with Mr. Meyrick in restricting the genus *Deilinia* Hb. (for which, however, I think *Cabera* Treit., may have to be substituted). The type of these genera is *pusaria* Lin., in which there is a fovea at base of hindwing on underside, and vein 8 diverges from cell at about $\frac{1}{4}$. But I must differ from him in not referring *rectaria* to that genus, for this has a fovea in the forewing, not in the hindwing. On the other hand, *impressaria* has the base of the hindwing in ♂ roughly hairy beneath, but with no fovea. Vein 11 usually anastomoses with 12, but appears to be always free in *rectaria* and *albinotata*, and occasionally so in some other species. *Rectaria* and *impressaria* are so closely allied to each other, and to other species of the genus, that they should not be generically separated.

Idea farinalis Rosen., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1885, p.402, probably belongs to this genus; the type is a wasted ♀, which I was unable to identify.

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|--|---------------------|
| 1. Wings with red fasciæ..... | <i>fasciata</i> . |
| Wings without fasciæ | 2. |
| 2. Wings pinkish-tinged | 3. |
| Wings not pinkish-tinged..... | 4. |
| 3. Thorax with a white transverse bar .. | <i>rhodoptila</i> . |
| Thorax without a white transverse bar .. | <i>rhodina</i> . |

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 4. Forewings brown or brownish-grey | 5. |
| Forewings grey without brownish tinge | 11. |
| 5. Forewings with an ochreous costal streak | 6. |
| Forewings without an ochreous costal streak | 7. |
| 6. Head with a white band on vertex | <i>anias</i> . |
| Head without a white band on vertex | <i>impressaria</i> . |
| 7. Head with a white band on vertex | <i>ochthadia</i> . |
| Head without a white band on vertex | 8. |
| 8. Wings with silvery discal dots | <i>scardamiata</i> . |
| Wings without silvery discal dots | 9. |
| 9. Hindwings with termen dentate..... | <i>catharodes</i> . |
| Hindwings with termen not dentate | 10. |
| 10. Wings with subterminal white spots | <i>calliorma</i> . |
| Wings with fuscous strigulations | <i>resinacea</i> . |
| 11. Forewings with a thick postmedian line from dorsum..... | <i>sciographa</i> . |
| Forewings without a thick postmedian line from dorsum. | 12. |
| 12. Forewings with a small basal fovea in ♂ | <i>rectaria</i> . |
| Forewings without a small basal fovea in ♂ | 13. |
| 13. Forewings with posterior ochreous spots | 14. |
| Forewings without posterior ochreous spots..... | 17. |
| 14. Face whitish | <i>lithodora</i> . |
| Face not whitish | 15. |
| 15. Hindwings brownish-grey | <i>auisochroua</i> . |
| Hindwings without brownish tinge | 16. |
| 16. Forewings grey-whitish | <i>alplitopis</i> . |
| Forewings grey with fuscous irroration | <i>synempora</i> . |
| 17. Head irrorated with whitish | <i>cremnius</i> . |
| Head not irrorated with whitish..... | <i>eccentritis</i> . |

141. *CASBIA RECTARIA*.

Casbia rectaria, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxxv., p.1667; *Casbia irrorata*, Butl., Tr. E.S., 1886, p.438; *Deilinia rectaria*, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.636.

Forewings with 11 arising from cell and free (21 ♂, 8 ♀).

N.Q.: Thursday Island, Cairns, Atherton, Herberton, Stannary Hills, Townsville —Q.: Rockhampton, Duaringa, Eidsvold, Nambour, Brisbane, Blackbutt, Rosewood, Toowoomba.

I have also three ♀ from Herberton and Townsville differing from *rectaria* in the pinkish colouring and some other points, which have also vein 11 separate and free. These probably represent an undescribed species in which the ♂ is unknown.

Very similar to these are two ♀ from Kuranda, with postmedian, whitish-brown blotches and vein 11 separate and free; these may be varietal forms of the same species.

142. CASBIA IMPRESSARIA.

Tephрина impressaria, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxiii., p.966;
Deilinia impressaria, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891,
p.636.

Forewings with 11 from cell anastomosing with 12 (4 ♂, 1 ♀).
Q.: Duaringa, Brisbane.—N.S.W.: Sydney.

143. † CASBIA GENIAS.

Deilinia genias, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1891, p.637.
Tas.: George's Bay.

144. CASBIA SYNEMPORA, n.sp.

συνεμπορος, a fellow-wayfarer.

♂♀. 29-31 mm. Head brownish-grey, face brownish. Palpi in ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$, in ♀ 2; brownish. Antennæ grey; in ♂ with long pectinations (10), [apices broken]. Thorax brownish-grey. Abdomen brown-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior tibiæ and tarsi pale fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen slightly bowed, oblique; vein 11 from cell and separate (1 ♂, 5 ♀) or shortly anastomosing with 12 (2 ♀); brownish-grey more or less irrorated with dark fuscous, which forms fine strigulæ towards costa; lines reddish-brown, faintly indicated; first at $\frac{1}{5}$, transverse, nearly obsolete; second before middle, sometimes dentate; on it beneath costa is a dark fuscous discal dot; third at $\frac{2}{3}$, dentate, nearly parallel to termen; a reddish-fuscous, pale-centred, subapical spot, and a similar but double median spot posterior to third line; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia brown-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings but without first line and subapical spot, double spot often nearly obsolete. Underside as upper but paler and without lines and spots.

Ab.♀. Subterminal spots rather large and fuscous.

Very similar to *D. rectoria* but slightly larger and darker, the ♂ without fovea and gland, and both sexes with longer palpi.

N.Q.: Herberton, in October, November, January, and February; eight specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

145. *CASBIA RHODINA*, n.sp.

ῥοδαῖος, rosy.

♂♀ 25-29 mm. Head reddish; anterior part of crown snow-white. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; whitish-ochreous tinged with reddish. Antennæ grey, towards base whitish; pectinations in ♂ very long (10), apical $\frac{1}{8}$ simple. Thorax rosy. Abdomen whitish with some dark fuscous scales. Legs whitish; anterior pair pale fuscous except coxæ, which are reddish. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; 11 from cell anastomosing with 12 (7 ♂, 4 ♀); rosy with some sparse dark fuscous irroration; lines nearly obsolete; a dark fuscous discal dot beneath mid-costa; a small blotch on middle of subterminal line variably developed, consisting typically of a short, tridentate, fuscous line, edged anteriorly by reddish, posteriorly by whitish; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia pale rosy. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings. Underside whitish with fuscous irroration; costa of forewings ochreous; fuscous discal and terminal dots. Type in Coll. Lyell.

N.S.W.: Ebor (4,000 ft.), in January and February; four specimens.—Vic: Beaconsfield and Monbulk, from September to March; seven specimens.

146. *CASBIA ALPHITOPIS*, n.sp.

ἀλφειτωπῖς, floury.

♂♀ 28-32 mm. Head whitish; face fuscous. Palpi 1; pale fuscous. Antennæ whitish; ciliations in ♂ 8, apical $\frac{1}{8}$ simple. Thorax and abdomen whitish. Legs whitish; anterior and middle tibiæ and tarsi pale fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; 11 from cell anastomosing with 12 (2 ♂, 3 ♀); whitish sparsely irrorated with grey; a grey discal dot beneath mid-costa; in ♂ a small, ferruginous, ill-defined subterminal spot below middle; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings. Underside similar but rather more greyish. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Vic.: Macedon, near Gisborne, in February and March; Lorne, in February and March.—Tas.: Mt. Wellington, in October. Mr. Lyell writes that this species frequents the fallen timber of densely-wooded gullies at the head of fern gullies, and is exceedingly difficult to catch on account of the surroundings.

147. *CASBIA ECCENTRITIS*.

Deilinia eccentricis, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.635.

Forewings with 11 arising separately from cell and anastomosing with 12 (1 ♂, 1 ♀), or 11 out of 9 and anastomosing with 12 (3 ♀).

Q.: Blackbutt.—N.S.W.: Sydney.—Vic.: Warragul, Beaconsfield, Mt. Macedon, near Gisborne.

148. *CASBIA LITHODORA*.

Deilinia lithodora, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.637.

Forewings with 11 arising separately from cell and anastomosing with 12 (13 ♂, 4 ♀).

N.Q.: Herberton.—Q.: Eidsvold, Stanthorpe.—N.S.W.: Ebor (4,000 ft.), Sydney.—Vic.: Warragul.—S.A.: Mt. Lofty.—W.A.: Perth, Kelmscott, Waroona, Geraldton.

149. †*CASBIA CREMNIAS*.

Deilinia cremnias, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.638.

W.A.: Geraldton.

150. †*CASBIA OCHTHADIA*.

Deilinia ochthadia, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.639.

N.S.W.: Mt. Kosciusko (2,700 ft.).

151. *CASBIA RHODOPTILA*, n.sp.

ῥοδοπτιλος, rosy-winged.

♂. 23 mm. Head reddish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; brown-whitish. Antennæ grey-whitish; pectinations in ♂ 8, apical $\frac{1}{10}$ simple. Thorax whitish; tegulae reddish. Abdomen whitish, towards base rosy-tinged. Legs whitish. Forewings triangular, costa

nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; 11 from cell anastomosing shortly with 12 (1♂): pale rosy; a suffused whitish streak along costa; a reddish discal dot beneath mid-costa; a very faint, reddish, postmedian line at $\frac{2}{3}$; an ill-defined, reddish-fuscous spot in middle of disc beyond this; a series of inconspicuous reddish terminal dots; cilia pale rosy, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings, but subterminal spot nearly obsolete. Underside grey-whitish with a few pale fuscous strigulae; small fuscous discal and terminal dots.

N.A.: Port Darwin, in September; one specimen, received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

152. *CASBIA SCIAGRAPHA*, n.sp.

σκιαγραφος, with shaded marking.

♂♀. 25-28 mm. Head white, posterior edge of crown and face, except margins, brownish. Palpi in both sexes $2\frac{1}{2}$; brownish, towards base white. Antennae grey-whitish; pectinations in ♂ long (10), apical $\frac{1}{8}$ simple. Thorax grey-whitish; tegulae brown. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish with some fuscous irroration; anterior tibiae and tarsi pale fuscous. Forewings rather elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched at base, then straight nearly to apex, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, slightly oblique; 11 arising from a point with 9, anastomosing with 12 (2♂, 2♀), from 9 near base anastomosing with 12 (2♂), arising apparently from 12 (2♂, 1♀); grey-whitish, sometimes with pale fuscous strigulae; costal edge ochreous with pale fuscous strigulae; sometimes a pale fuscous dot above fold at $\frac{1}{5}$ representing first line; a dark fuscous median discal dot; a rather broad, sinuate, pale fuscous line, edged posteriorly with whitish, from $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum towards, but not reaching $\frac{4}{5}$ costa; a fine fuscous terminal line; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen obtusely dentate, slightly rounded; as forewings but without postmedian shade, and with terminal line more distinct. Underside grey.

The brown tegulae should be noted. When 11 appears to arise from 12, its basal portion is not developed.

N.S.W.: Glen Innes (3,500 ft.), in April, one ♀; Mt. Kosciusko (3,000-3,500 ft.), in March; eight specimens.

153. *CASBIA ALBINOTATA*.

Casbia albinotata, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1903, p.401; *Deilinia acrocosma*, Turn., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1904, p.236.

Forewings with 11 from cell, not anastomosing (2♂, 5♀).

N.Q.: Kuranda, near Cairns.—Q.: Brisbane, Stradbroke Island. Also from New Guinea.

154. *CASBIA GLAUCOCHROA*.

Deilinia glaucochroa, Turn., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1906, p.134.

Forewings with 11 from cell anastomosing with 12 (1♂).

N.Q.: Townsville.

155. *CASBIA FASCIATA*.

Scardamia fasciata, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1896, p.296.

Antennæ of ♂ with long pectinations (10), apical $\frac{2}{3}$ simple. Forewings with 11 from cell anastomosing with 12 (1♂), or free (1♀). Very conspicuous by its crimson-red and orange coloration. It deserves a better name.

N.Q.: Kuranda, near Cairns, in May and June; two specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd. Also from Louisiades.

156. *CASBIA SCARDAMIATA*

Casbia scardamiata, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1898, p.431.

Antennæ of ♂ with long pectinations (8), apical $\frac{1}{3}$ simple. Forewings with 11 from cell, anastomosing with 12 (2♂, 3♀).

N.Q.: Kuranda, near Cairns, in April, May, June, and August; five specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd. Also from New Guinea and Key Island.

157. *CASBIA RESINACEA*, n.sp.

Resinaceous, like resin, resin-coloured.

♂. 28-30 mm. Head brown. Palpi $1\frac{3}{4}$; brown. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in ♂ 8, apical $\frac{1}{3}$ simple. Abdomen brown, sometimes with one or two white median dorsal dots. Legs pale ochreous; anterior tibiæ and tarsi pale fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; 11 from cell, anastomosing first with 12, then with 9 (2♂); deep reddish-brown with sparse, transverse, fuscous strigulations; costa more densely strigulated, sometimes a white dot edged with fuscous beneath costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, sometimes two dots placed

transversely close together: cilia brown, apices grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; a dark fuscous discal dot before middle; otherwise as forewings. Underside as upper, but more obscure.

Evidently variable. One example has a single white dot on one forewing, two dots on the other; in the second specimen there is no trace of either. The femora are hairy, and perhaps this may justify its generic separation.

N.Q.: Evelyn Scrub, near Herberton, in December; Kuranda, near Cairns, in May; two specimens, of which one is in Coll. Lyell, received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

158. *CASBIA CALLIORMA*, n.sp.

καλλιορμος, with beautiful chain or necklace.

♂. 30 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; brownish. Antennæ grey; pectinations in ♂ 10, apical $\frac{1}{2}$ simple. Abdomen brown with a few fuscous scales, dorsum of apical segment fuscous; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior tibiæ and tarsi pale fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, apex round pointed, termen bowed, oblique; 11 from cell, not anastomosing (1♂); brown with a few fuscous strigulæ; costa densely strigulated with fuscous; a dark fuscous discal dot; a subterminal series of white spots suffusedly outlined with dark fuscous scales; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia brown. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings, but costa not strigulated. Underside ochreous-whitish with some fuscous strigulæ; dark fuscous discal and terminal dots.

The white spots are probably variable. Type in Coll. Lyell.

N.Q.: Kuranda, near Cairns, in August; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Gen. 47. *RHINODIA*.

Rhinodia, Gn., Lep., x., p.125; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.640.

Face with strong projecting tuft of hairs. Tongue well-developed. Palpi very long, porrect, clothed with long rough hairs; terminal joint rather long. Antennæ of ♂ bipectinate to apex. Thorax not crested; nearly smooth or slightly hairy beneath. Femora smooth; posterior tibiæ of ♂ not dilated. Forewings in

♂ without fovea; 10 out of 9 anastomosing with 11, but basal part of 10 may be obsolete so that 10 appears to rise from 11, 11 from cell, connected or anastomosing with 12, but sometimes 11 apparently from 12. Hindwings normal.

An endemic derivative from the *Casbia* stem. Monotypical.

159. RHINODIA ROSTRARIA.

Rhinodia rostraria, Gn., Lep., x., p.125; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.640. *Panagra undiferaria*, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxxv., 1663. *Panagra jucundaria*, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxxv., 1663. *Stegania allogata*, Feld., Reise Nov., Pl.131, f.15.

Forewings with 10 out of 9 anastomosing with 11, 11 previously connected (1♂, 1♀) or anastomosing (1♂) with 12; or 11 anastomosing with 12 and 10 apparently out of 11 (2♂, 3♀); or 11 apparently out of 12, 10 out of 9 anastomosing with 11 (1♀), or 11 apparently out of 12, 10 apparently from cell (1♀). The neuration is so variable that it is impossible to understand it without examining a series of specimens. It will then be seen that 10 arises normally from 9, but its basal portion is more often obsolete than developed. The basal portion of 11 may also be obsolete, and in the last example both anomalies occur, so that the true relationships are altogether obscured.

Q.: Duaringa, Gayndah, Brisbane, Blackbutt.— N.S.W.: Sydney.—Vic.: Melbourne, Fernshaw.—W.A.: York.

Gen. 48. COELOCROSSA, nov.

κοιλοκροσσοσ, with hollowed margin.

Frons flat. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderate, porrect; second joint shortly rough-haired; terminal joint short. Antennæ of ♂ simple, minutely ciliated. Thorax not crested, beneath slightly hairy. Femora not hairy. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ dilated, with a basal tuft of hairs. Forewings rather elongate, termen very strongly bowed, in ♂ without fovea, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 10 anastomosing with 9, 11 anastomosing with 12 and 10. Hindwings with 8 connected with cell near base, thence gradually diverging.

Type, *C. drepanucha*.

160. COELOCROSSA DREPANUCHA, n.sp.

δρεπανουχος, bearing a sickle.

♂. 22 mm. Head fuscous-whitish; face brownish-fuscous, lower edge ochreous. Palpi moderate ($1\frac{1}{2}$), ochreous-brown. Antennæ fuscous-whitish; ciliations in ♂ $\frac{1}{4}$. Thorax and abdomen fuscous-whitish, the latter with a few fuscous scales. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair, except coxæ, pale fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, strongly produced, termen excavated beneath apex, strongly bowed and almost angled beneath vein 4, fuscous-whitish, with some brownish suffusion; markings and some scattered scales dark fuscous; several minute dots on costa near base; a subcostal dot near base; a quadrangular costal spot at $\frac{1}{3}$ representing first line; another on middle, and a smaller costal spot at $\frac{5}{8}$; a crescentic or sickle-shaped mark parallel to subapical concavity of termen; cilia fuscous-whitish. Hindwings with termen sinuate, fuscous-whitish with some brownish suffusion and a few dark fuscous scales; dark fuscous dots on dorsum at $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$; cilia fuscous-whitish. Underside pale fuscous, with patchy orange-ochreous suffusion, especially towards costa of forewings. Type in Coll. Lyell.

N.Q: Evelyn Scrub, near Herberton; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

161. COELOCROSSA HYPOCROCEA, n.sp.

ἵποκροκεος, saffron beneath.

♂. 24 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-whitish; face dark fuscous, lower edge ochreous. Palpi moderate ($1\frac{1}{2}$); ochreous mixed with brownish. Antennæ fuscous-whitish; ciliations in ♂ $\frac{1}{4}$. Legs ochreous; apical part of tibiæ and tarsi fuscous; [posterior pair broken]. Forewings triangular, costa sinuate, apex rounded, produced, termen excavated beneath apex, angled beneath vein 4; fuscous-whitish irrorated and strigulated with fuscous, a fuscous spot on costa at $\frac{2}{5}$, from which a fine fuscous line is traceable to dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$; another spot on costa beyond middle, and a third at $\frac{4}{5}$; cilia fuscous-brown, on apex and angle of

termen whitish. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded, as forewings but with fuscous dots on dorsum at middle and $\frac{3}{4}$. Underside orange-ochreous with patchy fuscous suffusion which on forewings forms a subterminal band. Broader winged than the preceding and without crescentic mark on forewing, but with general fuscous strigulation. Type in Coll. Lyell.

N.Q.: Kuranda, near Cairns, in December; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

162. COELOCROSSA LEPTOXANTHA, n.sp.

λεπτοξανθος, pale yellowish.

♂. 42 mm. Head pale ochreous. Palpi fuscous. Antennæ grey; ciliations in ♂ very minute. Thorax pale ochreous, with a few fuscous scales. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous, barred with ochreous-whitish; middle and posterior tarsi ochreous-whitish. Forewings triangular, costa strongly arched, apex obtusely angled, deeply semicircularly incised between veins 6 and 4, thence sinuate to tornus; whitish-ochreous, costa strigulated and disc sparsely but coarsely irrorated with brownish-fuscous; markings dark fuscous edged with brownish; a slightly outwardly curved line from $\frac{1}{6}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; a pale-centered discal spot beneath mid-costa; a gently sinuate line from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; a line from this along dorsum to tornus; cilia brownish-ochreous. Hindwings with termen obtusely angled on vein 4; whitish-ochreous, with very scanty fuscous irroration; a fuscous median discal spot; a fuscous line at $\frac{1}{3}$ parallel to termen; cilia whitish-ochreous. Underside similar, but with discal dots more distinct and not pale-centred on forewing.

I think this is best included here for the present, although it differs in shape of wings and some details of neurulation. In the forewing, 10 arises from 9 and is again connected with 9 by a bar beyond 7, 11 anastomoses with 12 but not with 10; in the hindwing, 8 is approximated as far as middle of cell. Type in Coll. Lyell.

N.S.W.: Dorrigo, in November; one specimen taken by Dr. R. J. Tillyard.

Gen. 49. ΠΙCΡΟΜΟΡΦΗΑ, NOV.

πικρομορφος, acutely shaped.

Frons rounded and somewhat projecting, smooth-scaled. Tongue well-developed. Palpi short, porrect; with short, rough scales beneath; terminal joint short. Antennæ of ♂ simple, thickened, minutely ciliated. Thorax and abdomen smooth above; thorax beneath slightly hairy. Femora smooth. Posterior tibiæ with two pairs of spurs, the inner longer. Forewings with acute, shortly projecting apex; in ♂ with a large basal fovea; 11 from cell, 10 from stalk of 7, 8, 9, anastomosing with 11 and then closely approximated to 8, 9 beyond 7. Hindwings with cell about $\frac{1}{2}$, discocellulars nearly straight, 7 from just above angle of cell, nearly connate with 6.

163. PICROMORPHA PYRRHOPA.

Idiodes(?) pyrrhopa, Low., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1897, p.264.

♂. 24-26 mm. Head orange; face orange with a pair of yellow spots above middle and another at lower edge. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; orange, towards base pale yellow. Antennæ pale yellow. Thorax grey, with a pale yellow, transverse, anterior band. Abdomen grey; beneath pale yellow with a few fuscous scales. Legs pale yellow, sparsely irrorated, and tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex pointed, slightly produced, termen sinuate beneath apex, strongly bowed, oblique, grey; veins in disc more or less streaked with orange; a pale yellow costal streak, edged by a fine orange line, from base almost to apex; first line obsolete, represented by an obscure, fuscous, subcostal dot; median line by a similar dot; postmedian line very fine and obscure, fuscous, dentate; cilia orange, apices yellowish. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings, but without transverse lines and costal streak.

Neuration as in generic definition (3♂), but in one the basal part of vein 10 is very indistinct, so that 10 and 11 appear long-stalked from cell.

N.S.W.: Sydney; two specimens received from Dr. R. Riches.

Gen. 50. APLOCHLORA.

Aplochloa, Warr., P.Z.S., 1893, p.386; Hmps., Moths Ind., iii., p.156.

Face smooth. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderate; second joint rather long, ascending, rough-scaled; terminal joint short, porrect. Antennæ of ♂ simple, minutely ciliated. Thorax not crested; smooth beneath; posterior tibiæ of ♂ not dilated. Forewings in ♂ without fovea; 10 and 11 long-stalked from near base of 9, their stalk anastomosing strongly with 12, 10 anastomosing strongly with 9. Hindwings with 8 closely approximated to cell to $\frac{1}{3}$; otherwise normal.

Type, *A. vivilaca* Wlk.

164. APLOCHLORA VIVILACA.

Iodis(?) vivilaca, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxii., p.544; *Aplochloa vivilaca*, Hmps., Moths Ind., iii., p.157; *Aplochloa subflava*, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1896, p.392; *Euchloris piscochroa*, Turn., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1906, p.128.

Forewings with neuration as above, without variation (3♂).

N.Q.: Kuranda, near Cairns, in September and November; three specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd. Also from New Guinea, Ceylon, and India.

Gen. 51. PARAMETRODES.

Parametrodes, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1897, p.250.

Head shortly rough-scaled, face smooth with a slight tuft at lower edge. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderate, porrect; second joint thickened with appressed hairs above and beneath, slightly ascending; terminal joint short, obtuse, bent downwards. Antennæ in ♂ bipectinate, apex simple. Thorax and abdomen not crested; thorax hairy beneath. Femora glabrous. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ not dilated. Forewings in ♂ without fovea; 10 and 11 stalked, their common stalk anastomosing with 12, 10 anastomosing with 9. Hindwings normal.

Type, *P. dispar* Warr. Superficially this resembles a *Cusbia*, but the neuration approaches *Aplochloa*.

165. PARAMETRODES DISPAR.

Parametrodes dispar, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1897, p.250.

♂♀. 25-30 mm. Head brown. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; brown. Antennæ grey; pectinations in ♂ 8, apical $\frac{1}{10}$ simple. Thorax brown. Abdomen brown, sometimes with two or three median dorsal white dots on basal segments. Legs pale ochreous; anterior pair more or less fuscous anteriorly. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; reddish-brown, with sparse, fuscous, transverse strigulations; a variably darker costal streak, with denser strigulations; first line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, sometimes indicated by white dots; basal area sometimes ochreous-reddish except towards costa; second line usually ill-defined, from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, angled outwards in disc, sometimes marked towards costa with white or whitish-ochreous spots; median area occasionally suffused with fuscous, except in centre; sometimes a dark fuscous discal dot; sometimes a reddish-ochreous subapical blotch; cilia brown. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings. A very variable species.

N.Q.: Cooktown, Kuranda, near Cairns, in June; Evelyn Scrub, near Herberton, in November, December, and February (F. P. Dodd).

Gen. 52. SCARDAMIA.

Scardamia, Gn., Lep., ix., p.89; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.639.

Face smooth, with short, conical projection. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderate, ascending, with appressed hairs; terminal joint very short. Antennæ of ♂ bipectinate, towards apex simple. Thorax not crested, smooth or slightly hairy beneath. Abdomen with a small dorsal crest near base. Femora smooth; posterior tibiae in ♂ not dilated. Forewings in ♂ without fovea; 10 and 11 long-stalked, their stalk anastomosing or connected with 12, or 11 apparently from 12, not connected with 10. Hindwings normal.

In this instance, I imagine the separation of veins 10 and 11 has occurred in the same way as in the genus *Boarmia*, and not

in the usual way by obsolescence of the basal part of vein 11. I have seen no example in which 11 arises out of 10 and anastomoses with 12, as stated by Meyrick and Hampson (Moths Ind., iii., p.163).

Type, *S. metallaria* Gn.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Wings with postmedian line curved or sinuate..... | 2. |
| Wings with postmedian line straight | <i>ithyzona</i> . |
| 2. Wings with fine, streak-like, blackish strigule.. | <i>metallaria</i> . |
| Wings with fuscous irroration, but without strigule | <i>chrysolina</i> . |

166. SCARDAMIA METALLARIA.

Scardamia metallaria, Gn., Lep., ix., p.89; Hmps., Moths Ind., iii., p.163.

Very similar to *S. chrysolina*, but in addition to the character given above, the antemedian line appears to be obsolete in the hindwings. Forewings with 11 apparently from 12, 10 from cell, free (1♀).

N.A.: Port Darwin, in December; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.—Also from Java, Formosa, Ceylon, and India.

167. SCARDAMIA CHRYSOLINA.

Scardamia chrysolina, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.640.

Antennal pectinations of ♂ 8, apical $\frac{1}{2}$ simple. Forewings with 11 apparently from 12, 10 from cell, free (2♂, 1♀).

Q.: Brisbane, in October and May.—N.S.W.: Newcastle.

168. SCARDAMIA ITHYZONA, n.sp.

ἰθυζωνος, straight-girdled.

♀. 26-29 mm. Head orange, posteriorly dull purple; face reddish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; reddish. Antennæ dull purple. Thorax orange. Abdomen, base, and dorsum orange, sides dull reddish; a rounded, metallic, dorsal crest on first segment. Legs whitish, tinged with reddish. Forewings triangular, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; 10 and 11 long-stalked, their stalk anastomosing shortly with 12 (3♀), or connected by a short bar (1♀); orange, rather densely strigulated with pale purple-fuscous; a dull purple costal streak; a fuscous line edged posteriorly by a fine metallic line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$

dorsum, slightly angled outwardly in disc: a slender, oblique, discal mark beneath midcosta; a straight fuscous line edged anteriorly by a fine metallic line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; cilia orange, mixed with dull purple. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings, but without first line, and with dark fuscous discal dot before middle. Underside paler; lines dull purple and more suffused.

This species appears to be similar to *S. rectilinea* Warr. (Nov. Zool., 1896, p.127), which has, however, metallic markings on termen.

N.Q.: Evelyn Scrub, near Herberton: four specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Gen. 53. NADAGARODES.

Nadagarodes, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1895, p.133.

Face smooth. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderate, ascending; second joint thickened with short, rough scales; terminal joint short, obtuse. Antennæ of ♂ shortly bipectinate, extreme apex simple. Thorax not erected, hairy beneath. Femora smooth; posterior tibiæ of ♂ dilated, with two pairs of spurs, the outer much shorter. Forewings of ♂ without fovea; 10 and 11 long-stalked or coincident, their stalk connected or anastomosing with 12. Hindwings with cell very short ($\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$), otherwise normal.

Type, *N. mysolata* Walk.

1. Underside of wings orange-ochreous *mysolata*,
 Underside of wings whitish *ochrophara*.

169. NADAGARODES MYSOLATA.

Nadagara mysolata, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxxv., p.1665.

♂♀. 36-40 mm. Head brownish-grey; face brown, lower edge ochreous. Palpi $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2; brown, towards base ochreous. Antennæ dark grey, towards base whitish-grey; pectinations of ♂ $2\frac{1}{2}$, apical $\frac{1}{8}$ simple. Thorax pale grey, sometimes brownish-tinged. Abdomen pale grey, beneath pale ochreous. Legs grey; all femora and posterior tibiæ ochreous with a few grey scales. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, but strongly arched

towards apex, apex in ♂ round-pointed, in ♀ acute and slightly produced, termen nearly straight, oblique; 10 and 11 long-stalked, their stalk anastomosing with 12 (1♂), 10 and 11 coincident (4♀), anastomosing strongly with 12 (1♀), or connected by a bar (3♀); pale grey, with some brownish tinge, sometimes wholly brown, sometimes whitish, densely strigulated with grey; usually with some fuscous irroration, first line obsolete; median from mid-costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum, angled beneath costa, usually very indistinct; postmedian from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, strongly bent in upper part, thence straight to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, slightly dentate, fuscous, sometimes followed by a suffused grey band; cilia brown, apices sometimes whitish. Hindwings rather long, termen somewhat angled on vein 4; as forewings. Underside orange-ochreous, with fuscous strigulae and lines; often a subapical white spot. Variable, but easily recognised by the underside.

N.Q.: Cape York, Cairns, Herberton. Also from Mysol.

170. *NADAGARODES OCHROPHARA*, n.sp.

ὄχροφαρος, pale-robed.

♀. 32 mm. Head brown-whitish; face, except lower edge, fuscous-brown. Palpi brown-whitish, towards apex brown. Antennae grey, towards base grey-whitish. Abdomen brown-whitish with a few brown scales. Legs brown-whitish; anterior pair slightly infuscated. Forewings triangular, costa straight, but strongly arched near base and again before apex, apex acute, termen slightly sinuate, oblique, wavy; 10 and 11 coincident, arising from cell, connected at a point with 12 (1♀); whitish with slight brownish tinge and some brown irroration and markings; first line absent; a faint median line; a finely dentate line at $\frac{3}{4}$, straight, obsolete towards costa; beyond this are two broadish, wavy, grey lines, best defined towards dorsum, each edged posteriorly by a fine whitish line, a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia whitish. Hindwings long, termen rounded, dentate, tornus slightly projecting and angled; as forewings; a linear discal mark before median line. Underside similar, but markings brown and more distinct; a linear discal mark on forewings also.

N.Q.: Evelyn Scrub, near Herberton, in December; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Gen. 54. BURSADA.

Bursada, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxxi., p.187.

Face smooth, not projecting. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderate, or rather short, ascending, rather slender, smooth, without rough projecting hairs except at base; terminal joint very short. Antennæ of both sexes bipectinate, near apex simple. Thorax not crested; smooth-scaled beneath. Femora smooth; posterior tibiæ of ♂ not dilated. Forewings in ♂ without fovea; 10 from cell, connected with 9, 11 out of 10 near base, anastomosing with 12, or 11 apparently out of 12 (owing to obsolescence of its basal part), discocellulars weakly developed. Hindwings with cell $\frac{2}{3}$, 8 approximated to cell at about $\frac{1}{4}$; otherwise normal.

Ctimene Bdv., would be an older name for this genus if it is anything more than a *nomen nudum*.

171. BURSADA SYNESTIA.

Ctimene syneestia, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1886, p.242.

Antennal pectinations in ♂ 8, in ♀ 4, apical $\frac{1}{8}$ simple. Forewings with 11 out of 10 near base, anastomosing with 12 (1♂), 11 apparently out of 12 (1♀).

N.A.: Port Darwin, Daly River.—N.Q.: Cape York.—Also from New Guinea and Loyalty Islands.

Gen. 55. BULONGA.

Bulonga, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xx., p.276.

Face with a small anterior tuft of hairs. Tongue well-developed. Palpi rather long, porrect; second joint rough-scaled; terminal joint long, with appressed scales, obtuse. Antennæ of ♂ (not recorded). Thorax not crested; beneath hairy. Femora smooth. Forewings with 10 and 11 long-stalked, their stalk anastomosing with 12, 10 anastomosing with 9. Hindwings with cell short ($\frac{1}{3}$).

Allied to *Naduyarodes*, to which the neuration nearly corres-

ponds, but the peculiar palpi alone are sufficient for distinction. I have no ♂ for examination.

Type, *B. schistaccaria* Wlk., from the Malay Peninsula.

172. BULONGA SUBCINEREA.

Antibalistes subcinerea, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1896, p. 142.

Bulonga subcinerea distans, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1896, p. 408.

♀. 34-40 mm. Head ochreous-whitish; face pale brownish. Palpi 2, terminal joint $\frac{1}{3}$ second; pale brownish, barred with ochreous-whitish. Antennæ pale grey. Thorax and abdomen grey-whitish. Legs whitish: anterior pair ochreous-tinged. Forewings triangular, costa straight except near base and apex, apex obtusely pointed, termen straight, oblique, 10 and 11 long-stalked, their stalk anastomosing with 12, 10 anastomosing with 9 (3♀); grey-whitish with grey markings; costa finely strigulated with grey; faintly suffused transverse lines at $\frac{1}{4}$ and middle; a more distinct line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum, nearly straight, edged posteriorly with whitish; a transverse discal mark beneath costa at $\frac{1}{3}$; a faint terminal line; cilia white. Hindwings with termen angled on vein 4, wavy; as forewings, but without first line. Underside grey-whitish with discal marks and a terminal band on hindwings.

N.Q.: Cape York, Cooktown, Cairns.—Also from Amboyna and Java.

Gen. 56. NADAGARA.

Nadagara, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxiv., p. 1093; Hmps., Moths Ind., iii., p. 193.

Face with well-marked anterior tuft. Tongue well-developed. Palpi rather long; second joint ascending, thickened with short, rough scales; terminal joint rather long, depressed, obtuse. Antennæ of ♂ simple. Posterior tibiae of ♂ not dilated; with two pairs of spurs, inner spurs longer. Forewings with 11 from cell, anastomosing with 12, 10 out of 11 beyond anastomosis, sometimes anastomosing with 8, 9. Hindwings with cell about $\frac{2}{3}$, 8 approximated to cell near base, diverging before middle.

As I have only ♀ examples, I am indebted to Hampson for the ♂ characters.

Type, *N. vigata* Wlk., from India.

1. Wings grey-whitish *irretracta*.
 Wings grey-brown *argyrosticha*.

173. NADAGARA IRRETRACTA.

Nadagara irretracta, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1899, p.356.

♀. 34 mm. Head brown; face with a whitish median transverse bar, its extremities produced upwards along edges. Palpi 3; pale fuscous. Antennæ brown. Thorax grey-whitish, tegulae pale fuscous. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs whitish irrorated with grey. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight almost to apex, apex acute, slightly produced, termen bowed, oblique, wavy; 10 and 11 long-stalked, their stalk anastomosing with 12 (1♀); whitish irrorated and finely strigulated with pale grey; a blackish discal dot before middle; an oblique line from costa near apex to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, brownish-grey, its anterior edge suffused, posterior distinct; an obscure whitish subterminal line; a grey terminal line; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings with termen rounded, wavy; as forewings. Underside similar, but lines and strigulae more distinct.

N.Q.: Kuranda, near Cairns, in April; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd. Also from Solomon Islands.

174. NADAGARA ARGYROSTICHA, n.sp.

ἀργυροστίχος, silver lined.

♀. 38 mm. Head purple-reddish. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; purple-reddish, mixed with ochreous. Antennæ purple-reddish. Thorax purple-whitish; tegulae purple-reddish. Abdomen pale purplish; underside and apices of segments ochreous-whitish. Legs brown, purplish-tinged; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa straight, except close to base and apex, apex tolerably acute, termen strongly bowed, slightly oblique, wavy; 10 and 11 long-stalked, their stalk anastomosing strongly with 12, 10 anastomosing with 9 (1♀); pale ochreous-brown closely strigulated with purple-fuscous; first line from $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum obliquely

outwards towards $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, edged anteriorly with some whitish scales; a dark fuscous median discal dot; a distinct line from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, evenly curved, edged posteriorly with silvery-white scales; a similar but slightly dentate parallel line from costa before apex to $\frac{5}{6}$ dorsum; a faint submarginal line; cilia purple-fuscous. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; as forewings, but without first line. Underside similar but less distinct.

N.Q.: Kuranda, near Cairns, in July; one specimen.

Gen. 57. IRIDOBAPTA.

Iridobapta, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1903, p.120.

Frons smooth, rounded, not projecting. Tongue well-developed. Palpi short, curved upwards; second joint thickened with appressed scales; terminal joint short. Antennæ in ♂ (unknown)-Thorax not crested, hairy beneath. Femora not hairy. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from near angle, 6 from upper angle, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 by a common stalk from well before angle, 11 long-stalked with 10, connected with 12 soon after separation. Hindwings with cell about $\frac{1}{3}$, otherwise normal.

175. IRIDOBAPTA ARGOSTOLA.

ἀργοστόλος, white-robed.

♀. 32-34 mm. Head white; face ochreous-brown. Palpi ochreous-brown, paler towards base. Antennæ grey, towards base whitish. Thorax and abdomen white, on dorsum with sparse grey irroration. Legs whitish; anterior pair pale grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight, slightly arched towards base and apex, apex tolerably pointed, termen bowed, oblique; white, with general sparse grey irroration; a fuscous discal dot beneath costa before middle; a suffused grey line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, nearly straight; a similar, but faint, subterminal line; cilia white. Hindwings rather long, termen gently rounded; colour and markings as forewings. Underside whitish.

N.Q.: Cairns, Atherton; three specimens.

Gen. 58. ORSONOBA.

Orsonoba, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xx., p.218; Hmps., Moths Ind., iii., p.211.

Face smooth. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderate or rather long, porrect or ascending; densely rough-scaled; terminal joint short. Antennæ in ♂ bipectinate, towards apex simple. Thorax not crested; hairy beneath. Femora smooth or hairy. Forewings with apex somewhat falcate; 10 and 11 arising separately from cell, or stalked, 10 sometimes connected with 9. Hindwings with costa excised towards apex, termen acutely angled on vein 7; neuration normal.

I have no ♂ to examine, but the fovea is probably absent.

Type, *O. clelia* Cram.

176. ORSONOBA CLELIA.

Orsonoba clelia, Cram., Pap. Exot., iii., p.172, Pl. 288, f. B,C; Hmps., Moths Ind., iii., p.212.

Forewings with 10 and 11 separate, 10 connected with 9 (1♀), or 10 and 11 long-stalked (1♀).

N.Q.: Kuranda, near Cairns.—Q.: Gympie.

177. ORSONOBA ZAPLUTA.

Orsonoba zapluta, Turn., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1904, p.234.

Forewings with 10 and 11 separate, and free (2♀), or 10 connected with 9 (1♀).

Q.: Brisbane.

Gen. 59. PROBOLOPTERA.

Proboloptera, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.641.

Face smooth, with a rounded or conical, corneous projection. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderate, porrect, rough-haired; terminal joint very short. Antennæ of ♂ bipectinate to apex. Thorax not crested; hairy beneath. Femora hairy; posterior tibiæ of ♂ not dilated. Forewings in ♂ without fovea; 10 and 11 arising separately from cell and free, 10 sometimes connected with 9. Hindwings normal.

I do not know the type species, *P. embolias* Meyr., in which no mention is made of the frontal projection, and the neuration is more variable, 10 sometimes arising from 9, 11 anastomosing with 12, and 10 with 11.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Wings with white blotches | <i>leucoprepes</i> . |
| Wings without white blotches | 2. |
| 2. Wings pale ochreous | <i>luteola</i> . |
| Wings purplish-grey | <i>embolias</i> . |

178. †PROBOLOPTERA EMBOLIAS.

Proboloptera embolias, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.641.

N.S.W.: Katoomba.

179. PROBOLOPTERA LUTEOLA.

Orsonoba luteola, Turn., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1904, p.234.

Owing to a printer's error, part of my description has been omitted; the missing lines should read, "Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; pale yellowish, with a very few dark fuscous strigulae." Forewing with 10 and 11 arising separately from cell and free (1♂).

Q.: Brisbane, in September.

180. PROBOLOPTERA LEUCOPREPES.

Orsonoba leucoprepes, Turn., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1904, p.235.

Forewings with 10 and 11 arising separately from cell and free (1♂), similar but 10 connected with 9 on one side only (1♂).

Q.: Gayndah, Dalby.

Gen. 60. TESSAROTIS.

Tessarotis, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1903, p.269.

Face smooth, not projecting. Tongue well-developed. Palpi rather long and slender, porrect, smooth-scaled; terminal joint moderate. Thorax not crested, hairy beneath. Femora smooth. Forewings with 10 and 11 arising separately from cell, 10 anastomosing strongly with 11 (to form an areole), and anastomosing or connected with 9. Hindwings with costa excised towards apex, termen acutely angled on vein 7; neuration normal.

Allied to *Orsonoba*, but with peculiar neuration. The anastomosis of 11 with 10 instead of with 12 is unusual in this subfamily.

Type, *T. rubra* Warr.

I have not seen a ♂, but according to Warren the antennæ in this sex are lamellate, and there is a fovea in the forewing.

181. *TESSAROTIS RUBRA*.

Tessarotis rubra, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., 1903, p.270.

♀. 29-32 mm. Head whitish, suffused with rosy-purple and mixed with dark fuscous on crown. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; rosy-purple. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax whitish-rosy; apices of patagia and a posterior spot dark brown. Abdomen dark brown, with a median white line crossing five transverse lines on apices of segments. Legs dark fuscous; tibiæ annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings with costa straight, arched shortly before apex, apex rectangular, termen obtusely angled on vein 4, straight on costal side of angle, slightly concave on tornal side, dorsum much shorter than termen; 10 and 11 arising separately, 10 anastomosing with 11 and 9 (1♀), or connected with 9 (1♀); dark brown, toward apex paler; a broad, whitish-rosy, costal streak from base to $\frac{5}{6}$, gradually attenuated; a fine white line from beneath $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a short, transverse, dark fuscous discal mark; a second white line from beneath $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{5}$ dorsum, strongly bowed outwards; a third similar line from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa, roughly parallel, but approximated as it nears dorsum; longitudinal white streaks on veins 3 and 4 crossing last two lines; the first of these ends in a small white blotch connected with a white streak on termen from beneath angle nearly to tornus; two short rows of dark fuscous dots before upper part of termen; cilia dark brown, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen acutely angled and produced on vein 7, thence straight to tornus; grey-brown with dark fuscous irroration; a basal whitish suffusion to $\frac{1}{4}$; a whitish line from apex of suffusion to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a clear white discal dot before middle; an imperfect double row of dark fuscous subterminal dots; cilia dark brown, apices whitish except on angle. Underside grey with postmedian and subterminal fuscous lines and a white discal dot on hindwings.

N.Q.: Mackay.—Q.: Brisbane, in November and March; two specimens.

Gen. 61. IDIODES.

Idiodes, Gn., Lep., ix., p.39; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.643.

Face with projecting tuft of hairs. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderately long, ascending, clothed with dense rough hairs; terminal joint very short. Antennæ of ♂ stout, simple, ciliations extremely minute. Thorax not crested; beneath hairy. Femora hairy; posterior tibiæ of ♂ usually strongly dilated with internal groove containing a large tuft of long hairs from base. Forewings in ♂ without fovea; 10 and 11 arising separately from cell, very rarely 10 out of 9 or 11 near base, 10 anastomosing with 11 and usually also with 9, occasionally 11 anastomosing with 12 before 9. Hindwings normal.

An isolated genus in the Australian fauna.

Type, *I. apicata* Gn.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Forewings with distinct, pale, antemedian line | <i>ceranopsis</i> . |
| Forewings without distinct antemedian line | 2. |
| 2. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ dilated | 3. |
| Posterior tibiæ of ♂ not dilated | <i>fictilis</i> . |
| 3. Wings uniformly fuscous | <i>homophaa</i> . |
| Wings not uniformly fuscous..... | 4. |
| 4. Thorax slender | 5. |
| Thorax stout | <i>apicata</i> . |
| 5. Forewings with a dentate subterminal shade following
postmedian line | <i>prionosema</i> . |
| Forewings without such marking | <i>ischnora</i> . |

182. IDIODES APICATA.

Idiodes apicata, Gn., Lep., ix., p.40; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.643. *Idiodes mitigata*, Gn., Lep., ix., p.40, Pl. xiii., f.1. *Idiodes inspirata*, Gn., Lep., ix., p.40; Feld., Reise Nov., Pl.124, f.3. *Idiodes rinata*, Gn., Lep., ix., p.40. *Idiodes introducta*, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xx., p.30. *Tacparia zalissaria*, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xx., p.234. *Choara siculooides*, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxi., p.291. *Phallaria conductaria*, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxvi., p.1525. *Phallaria inductaria*, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxvi., p.1526. *Acidalia primaria*, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxvi., p.1610. *Idiodes inornata*, Wlk., Char. Undesc. Lep., p.74. *Idiodes punctiger*, Feld., Reise Nov., Pl.124, f.4.

Forewings with 10 and 11 arising separately from cell anastomosing, and 10 anastomosing with 9 (26 examples), similar, but 10 out of 9 (one example), similar, but 10 out of 11 near base (one example).

N.Q.: Cairns, Atherton, Herberton.—Q.: Nambour, Caloundra, Brisbane, Mt. Tambourine, Stradbroke I., Coolangatta.—N.S.W.: Sydney, Bathurst.—Vic.: Melbourne.—Tas.: George's Bay,—S.A.: Mt. Lofty.

183. *IDIODES ISCHNORA*, n.sp.

ισχνωρος, thin, narrow.

Idiodes primaria, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.642, *nec* Wlk.

Mr. Meyrick has sufficiently described this species. Forewings with 10 and 11 arising separately from cell and anastomosing, 10 approximated to 9, but not connected with it (six examples).

Q.: Mt. Tambourine, in December.—N.S.W.: Dorrigo, Stanwell Park, near Bulli, in February and March.—Vic.: Melbourne.

184. *IDIODES PRIONOSEMA*, n.sp.

πριονοσημος, saw-marked.

♂. 37-38 mm. Head pale brown. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; pale brown. Antennæ ochreous-whitish. Thorax brown-whitish, tegulæ pale brown. Abdomen brown-whitish. Legs brown-whitish, irrorated with fuscous; posterior tibiæ of ♂ dilated with internal groove and tuft. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex acute, slightly produced, termen bowed, oblique, slightly crenulate; 10 and 11 arising separately from cell and strongly anastomosing with each other, 10 closely approximated to 9 but not connected (2♂); very pale reddish-brown with fine fuscous strigulæ; markings fuscous; first line represented by three or four spots with intermediate strigulæ, from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, outwardly curved; a median discal dot; a line from $\frac{5}{8}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, nearly straight, interrupted by whitish dots on veins, each of which is edged anteriorly by a fuscous dot; occasionally some pale fuscous suffusion between discal dot and dorsum; an interrupted line or shade posterior and parallel to postmedian

line, with sharp dentations on posterior edge: some blackish dots on termen between veins; cilia concolorous. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly crenulate; whitish, with sparse fuscous irroration; a fuscous discal dot; a straight transverse line from $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, not reaching costa; cilia whitish. Underside similar, markings less distinct on forewings, more distinct on hindwings.

N.S.W.: Ebor Scrub (4,500 ft.), in January; two specimens beaten from dead fronds of treeferns in 1916. They were taken in company with *Planolocha autoptis*, and I have previously mistaken them for a varietal form of that species.

185. IDIODES HOMOPHÆA.

Idiodes homophæa, Turn., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1906, p.135.

The type is a ♂ (not ♀ as stated) with posterior tibiæ dilated. Forewings with 10 and 11 arising separately from cell and anastomosing, 10 connected with 9.

Q.: Nambour.

186. IDIODES CERAMOPIS, n.sp.

κεραμοπις, like earthenware.

♀. 33 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen pale ochreous-brown. Legs brown-whitish, rather densely irrorated with fuscous-brown. Forewings triangular, costâ straight almost to apex, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; 10 and 11 arising separately from cell, 11 anastomosing first with 12 and then with 10, 10 anastomosing with 9 (1♀); ochreous-brown; lines whitish-ochreous; first from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, straight, posteriorly dark-edged; a faintly darker discal mark; second line from $\frac{5}{8}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, sinuate, anteriorly dark-edged; a subterminal series of faintly marked fuscous dots; some terminal fuscous dots; cilia ochreous-brown. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings, but without first line.

Q.: Brisbane.

187. IDIODES FICTILIS, n.sp.

Fictilis, made of clay.

♂. 38 mm. Head and thorax brown; face dark brown. Palpi brown. Antennæ grey; in ♂ thickened, with extremely minute ciliations. (Abdomen broken). Legs brown-whitish, posterior tibiæ

in ♂ not dilated, and without tuft of hair. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; brown with sparsely scattered fuscous strigulations; a well-marked, round, fuscous, discal dot beneath mid-costa; cilia brown. Hindwings as forewings, but with discal dot very inconspicuous. Underside similar.

I regard this, as well as the preceding, as true *Idiodes*, though in addition to the differences in the ♂ tibiæ there is a small difference in the neuration of the forewing, 11 anastomosing first with 12, then with 10, 10 out of 9, anastomosing first with 11, then with 9. Type in Coll. Lyell.

N.S.W.: Gosford, in November.

Gen. 62. EPICAMPYLA, nov.

ἐπικαμπυλος, bent; in allusion to forewings.

Frons flat. Tongue well-developed. Palpi short, porrect; basal and second joints rough-scaled beneath; terminal joint short, obtuse. Antennæ of ♂ (unknown); in ♀ shortly bipectinate to near apex. Thorax not crested; somewhat hairy beneath. Femora not hairy. Forewings with termen strongly bowed and twice angled, first on vein 6 and secondly just below vein 4; 10 and 11 from cell, 11 anastomosing first with 12, then with 10, 10 connected with 9. Hindwings normal.

Of peculiar neuration and uncertain affinities; superficially the type resembles *Anisographe*, but it is more probably allied to *Idiodes*.

188. EPICAMPYLA SUBLÆTA, n.sp.

Sublætus, gay beneath.

♀. 4.4 mm. Head ochreous-whitish; face and palpi orange-brown. Antennæ ochreous-whitish. Thorax brown-whitish. Abdomen brown-whitish with a few dark fuscous scales. Legs ochreous-yellow irrorated with reddish; anterior tibiæ and all tarsi suffused with grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa twice sinuate, apex acute, produced, termen excavated beneath apex, strongly bowed, and angled on vein 6 and just below vein 4; whitish-ochreous with numerous brownish strigulations; an oblique whitish mark from costa before apex, preceded by a pale

fuscous shade which reaches middle of disc; cilia brownish, mixed with pale ochreous. Hindwings with termen rounded, towards apex wavy; colour as in forewings; a darker-shaded, transverse line at $\frac{3}{4}$. Underside similar, but much more brightly coloured. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.

N.S.W.: Port Macquarie, in October; one specimen.

Gen. 63. PLANOLOCHA.

Planolocha, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.645.

Face smooth, or with projecting tuft of hairs. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderately long, porrect, or somewhat ascending, thickened with rough hairs, terminal joint short. Antennæ of ♂ thickened, slightly laminate, minutely ciliated. Thorax not crested; slightly hairy beneath. Femora smooth; posterior tibiæ of ♂ sometimes dilated, with internal groove and tuft. Forewings of ♂ without fovea; 10 and 11 arising separately from cell, 10 sometimes connected with 9. Hindwings normal.

I have extended the scope of Meyrick's genus to include *obliquata* Luc., in which the face is smooth, and the ♂ without abdominal tufts and dilated posterior tibiæ.

189. PLANOLOCHA AUTOPTIS.

Planolocha autoptis, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.646.

Forewings with 10 and 11 arising separately from cell and free (2♂, 3♀), or 10 connected with 9 (3♂, 3♀). Abdomen of ♂ with dense tuft of hairs on each side beneath at base.

N.Q.: Herberton.—Q.: Nambour, Brisbane, Mt. Tambourine, Killarney.—N.S.W.: Ebor, Jenolan.—Vic.: Melbourne, Lorne.

190. PLANOLOCHA OBLIQUATA.

Aspilates obliquata, Luc., P.R.S.Q., 1892, p.80.

Forewings with 10 and 11 arising separately from cell and free (4♂, 1♀), or 10 connected with 9 (2♂, 3♀).

Q.: Nambour, Brisbane, Mt. Tambourine.—N.S.W.: Jenolan, Ourimbah.

Gen. 64. UROSTOLA.

Urostola, Meyr., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1891, p.198.

Face smooth, not projecting. Tongue well-developed. Palpi rather long, porrect, densely rough-haired; terminal joint short, concealed, tolerably acute. Antennæ in ♂ simple, shortly ciliated. Thorax not crested; beneath smooth-scaled. Femora smooth; posterior femora of ♂ short, with apical tuft of hairs; posterior tibiæ of ♂ dilated, with internal groove and tuft. Forewings in ♂ without fovea; 6 from upper angle of cell, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked from well before angle, 11 from cell anastomosing first with 12, then with 10, 10 subsequently anastomosing with 9, so forming a double areole. Hindwing with neuration normal in ♀, but in ♂ 7 arises considerably before angle of cell, and is arched so as to approach closely or even anastomose shortly with 8 beyond cell.

I have examined seven examples (5♂, 2♀), and find no variation in the neuration of the forewing. I can offer no explanation for the curious neuration of the hindwings in the ♂, but the fact that it is confined to that sex deprives it of most of the importance originally attributed to it by Mr. Meyrick. The genus is peculiar and isolated, but belongs to the *Casbia* section of the subfamily.

191. UROSTOLA MAGICA.

Urostola magica, Meyr., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1891, p.199. *Levographe fulva*, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1898, p.252.

N.Q.: Atherton, Herberton.—Q.: Brisbane, Mt. Tambourine.—N.S.W.: Richmond River, Ourimbah, Dorrigo, Manning River.

Gen. 65. NERITODES.

Neritodes, Gn., Lep., x., p.118; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.651.

Face smooth, forming a moderate conical projection. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderate, porrect, densely rough-haired; terminal joint concealed. Antennæ of ♂ slightly dentate, minutely ciliated. Thorax not crested; beneath smooth-scaled. Femora smooth; posterior tibiæ of ♂ somewhat dilated. Fore-

wings of ♂ with a large glandular swelling between cell and vein 1 on undersurface; 10 and 11 coincident, anastomosing first with 12 and then with 9. Hindwings normal.

The glandular swelling does not appear to be homologous with the fovea.

192. *NERITODES VERRUCATA*.

Neritodes verrucata, Gn., Lep., x., p.119, Pl. 22, f.8; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.652.

Forewings with neuration as described, without variation (5♂, 3♀).

Q.: Caloundra, Brisbane, Stradbroke I.—N.S.W.: Glen Innes, Ben Lomond (4,500 ft.), Sydney, Bathurst.—Vic.: Melbourne.—Tas.: Hobart, Strahan.—S.A.: Mt. Lofty, Pt. Lincoln.

Gen. 66. *PARAMELORA*.

Paramelora, Low., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1903, p.195.

Frons flat. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderate, porrect; second joint roughly hairy; terminal joint minute. Antennæ of ♂ with long pectinations not extending to apex. Forewings in ♂ with basal fovea; 10 absent; 11 from cell, anastomosing at a point with 12, and again at a point with 9. Hindwings normal.

A development of *Amelora*, differing in the absence of vein 10 and in the ♂ antennal pectinations not reaching apex.

193. *PARAMELORA ZOPHODESMA*.

Paramelora zophodesma, Low., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1903, p.195.

♂ antennæ with pectinations 8, apical $\frac{1}{3}$ simple.

N.S.W.: Broken Hill.

Gen. 67. *AUTHAEMON*, NOV.

αὐθαμων, akin.

Frons with well-marked anterior tuft. Tongue well-developed. Palpi long, porrect; second joint very long, smooth-scaled; terminal joint moderately long in ♂, short in ♀, stout, obtuse. Antennæ of ♂ simple, minutely ciliated. Thorax with a small anterior subtriangular crest; rather hairy beneath. Femora somewhat hairy. Posterior tibiæ with two pairs of spurs. Fore-

wings with 10 and 11 stalked and connected by a bar with 12, 10 anastomosing with 9; in ♂ with a small basal fovea. Hindwings normal.

Closely allied to *Amelora*, from which it is distinguished by the long smooth palpi and simple ♂ antennæ.

Type, *A. poliophara*.

194. *AUTHAEMON POLIOPHARA*, n.sp.

πολιοφαρος, grey-robed.

♂♀. 28-33 mm. Head whitish; face grey. Palpi in ♂ 3, in ♀ $2\frac{1}{2}$; terminal joint in ♂ $\frac{1}{4}$, in ♀ $\frac{1}{3}$; whitish, with a few blackish scales; terminal joint fuscous. Antennæ grey. Thorax pale ochreous-grey. Abdomen whitish with slight fuscous irroration. Legs whitish, irrorated with dark fuscous; tarsi fuscous, with whitish annulations. Forewings triangular, costa arched at base, thence straight, apex acute, termen scarcely bowed, slightly oblique; pale ochreous-grey, sparsely strigulated with fuscous; costal edge whitish, with some dark fuscous strigulations towards base; first line obsolete, or represented by three fuscous dots; discal spot obsolete; a line of fuscous dots from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, each edged posteriorly by a few white scales; a fine, white, costal streak not reaching apex, towards base strigulated with dark fuscous; cilia fuscous, apices white. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly wavy; dark grey; cilia as forewings. Underside whitish, with dark fuscous irroration; dorsal area of forewings grey; hindwings with dark fuscous discal dot and postmedian row of dots.

Vic.: Birchip, in April and June; three specimens received from Mr D. Goudie.

195. *AUTHAEMON STENONIPHA*, n.sp.

στερονιφος, narrowly snowy.

♂. 29 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi in ♂ 4, terminal joint $\frac{1}{4}$; fuscous mixed with whitish, apex of terminal joint white. Antennæ dark grey; abdomen whitish, irrorated with fuscous. Legs dark fuscous, irrorated with whitish; tarsi dark fuscous, with whitish annulations. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, more strongly at base, apex acute, termen strongly bowed,

scarcely oblique; ochreous-brown, closely strigulated with fuscous: a white costal streak from $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{5}{6}$; first line represented by three fuscous dots, each edged anteriorly with white: an obscure discal spot; a curved line of fuscous dots, each edged posteriorly with white, from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; cilia ochreous-brown barred with fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly wavy; pale grey; a postmedian line of dots like those of forewings, but faintly marked; cilia pale grey tinged with ochreous. Underside whitish, with fuscous irrorated discal dot, and postmedian line of dots; dorsal area of forewings grey.

Differs from preceding by the longer palpi, darker forewings with strongly bowed termen, apices of cilia not white, etc. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Vic.: Lorne, in March, one specimen.

Gen. 68. ANGELIA.

Angelia, Low., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1903, p.193.

Frons with a horizontal, corneous, spatulate process. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderate or rather short; second joint roughly hairy; terminal joint minute. Antennae of ♂ pectinate to apex. Thorax sometimes with a small, anterior, triangular crest. Posterior tibiae with two pairs of spurs; in ♂ dilated. Forewings in ♂ with a basal fovea; 10 and 11 arising from cell by a common stalk, which is connected by a bar with 12, 10 anastomosing with 9. Hindwings with 6 and 7 separate, connate, or short-stalked.

Type, *A. tephrochroa* Low.

A very natural genus distinguished from *Amelora* by the characteristic frontal process. The stalking of 6 and 7 of the hindwings I have noticed only in *A. heteropa* Low.

196. ANGELIA HETEROPA.

Amelora heteropa, Low., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1901, p.64.

N.S.W.: Broken Hill.

197. ANGELIA CAPNOSTICTA, n.sp.

καπνοστικτος, smoke-spotted.

♂. 30 mm. Head whitish-grey; face and palpi fuscous. (Antennae broken). Thorax whitish-grey. Abdomen brown-whitish

with some fuscous scales. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; middle femora, posterior femora, and tibiae whitish with fuscous irroration. Forewings triangular, costa arched at base, thence straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; whitish-grey with numerous discrete fuscous dots: a roundish, ill-defined, discal spot beneath midcosta; an obscure, fuscous, dentate line from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa, parallel to termen, not reaching dorsum: cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale fuscous, with some darker irroration; cilia fuscous-whitish. Underside similar: forewings more obscure and without discal spot: hindwings grey-whitish, with dark fuscous irroration, discal, and line of postmedian dots. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Vic.: Birchip, in April; one specimen received from Mr. D. Goudie.

198. ANGELIA MESOPHAEA, n.sp.

μεσοφαίος, dusky in the middle.

♂. 25-29 mm. Head grey-whitish; face and palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in ♂ ♂. Thorax grey-whitish. Abdomen grey-whitish, sometimes ochreous-tinged, with a few pale fuscous scales. Legs fuscous; tarsi with whitish annulations; femora and posterior tibiae whitish, irrorated with fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa arched at base, thence straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; grey-whitish; a very broad median band, densely irrorated with dark fuscous and brownish, not reaching costa, from which it is separated by a grey-whitish streak, containing some fuscous strigulae; anterior edge of band from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum, strongly outwardly curved, posterior edge from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum, irregularly dentate; a blackish median discal spot; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish-grey with some fuscous suffusion posteriorly; a faint discal dot; cilia grey-whitish. Underside of forewings pale grey, with fuscous discal spot and indistinct postmedian line; of hindwings, whitish with fuscous irroration, discal spot, and postmedian line.

Vic.: Sea Lake, in March; three specimens received from Mr. D. Goudie.

199. ANGELIA MELANCROCA, n.sp.

μελαγκροκος, woven with black.

♂. 26 mm. Head ochreous-whitish; face and palpi fuscous. Antennæ grey, towards base whitish, pectinations in ♂ 6. Thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs pale fuscous; posterior pair, except tarsi, whitish, with fuscous irroration. Forewings triangular, costa strongly arched at base, thence straight, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; ochreous-whitish, markings blackish; a short streak from costa at $\frac{1}{5}$, strongly outwardly oblique; a transversely oval discal spot; a subdentate line, parallel to termen at $\frac{5}{8}$, strongly marked on costa, thence pale and slender; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; fuscous, towards base ochreous-whitish; a dark fuscous postmedian line at $\frac{1}{3}$, cilia whitish. Underside pale grey, with fuscous discal spot and postmedian line on each wing. Type in West Australian Museum.

W.A.: Perth, in May; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Alexander.

Gen. 69. AMELORA.

Amelora, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.646.

Head rounded, usually somewhat projecting, sometimes strongly, smooth or rough-scaled, sometimes with a short projecting tuft. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderately long, porrect, rough-scaled; terminal joint short or moderate. Antennæ in ♂ bipectinate to apex. Thorax often with a slight, rounded, anterior crest; beneath more or less hairy. Femora smooth or somewhat hairy; posterior tibiae of ♂ often dilated with internal groove and tuft. Forewings of ♂ sometimes with fovea, usually without, 10 and 11 long-stalked, their stalk connected or anastomosing with 12, 10 connected or anastomosing with 9. Hindwings normal.

Variable in several details of structure, but surprisingly constant in neuration, this is becoming a large genus. What is of more interest is that it is the centre of a small group of distinctively Australian genera, two of which, *Authaemon* and *Angelina*, agree with it absolutely in neuration, while *Paramelora* is but slightly different. All the species of this group are southern,

only one so far being recorded north of Sydney, and they are well represented in the interior and in the western half of the continent. A basal fovea in the forewing of the ♂ appears to have been originally present in this group, though it is not developed in most species of *Amelora*, but in two at least, which cannot be generically separate from that genus, it is still present.

200. †AMELORA GONIOTA.

Amelora goniota, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.647.

S.A.: Mt. Lofty.

201. AMELORA SPARSULARIA.

Panagra sparsularia, Gn., Lep., x., p.131, Pl.12, f.4. *Amelora sparsularia*, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.648.

Q.: Brisbane.—N.S.W.: Sydney, Bathurst.—Vic.: Blackrock, near Melbourne.—S.A.: Mt. Lofty.

202. AMELORA DEMISTIS.

Amelora demistis, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.648.

N.S.W.: Sydney.—Vic.: Gisborne, Lorne.—S.A.: Mt. Lofty.

203. AMELORA AMBLOPA.

Amelora amblopa, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.649.

This species, if I have identified it correctly, has a small basal fovea in the ♂ forewing.

N.S.W.: Bathurst, Mt. Kosciusko (5,000 ft.).—Vic.: Birehip, Sea Lake.—S.A.: Mt. Lofty.

204. AMELORA ZOPHIOPASTA, n.sp.

ζοφοπαστος, dark-sprinkled.

♂. 34mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey-whitish, with blackish irroration. Antennæ grey, towards base grey-whitish; pectinations in ♂ 6. Abdomen whitish, with blackish irroration on undersurface. Legs whitish, with dark fuscous irroration; anterior pair dark fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa arched at base, thence nearly straight, apex rounded, termen rather bowed, slightly oblique; ♂ with a small basal fovea; grey-whitish,

finely irrorated with blackish; an oval, pale-centred, fuscous, median, discal spot; cilia grey-whitish, irrorated with blackish. Hindwings with termen rounded, wavy; whitish, with some fuscous irroration; a median discal dot and broad terminal band fuscous; cilia whitish, with some fuscous irroration. Underside of forewings fuscous: of hindwings as on upper surface, but with discal dot and irroration more pronounced.

This appears to be a true *Amelora*, agreeing in all respects except in the presence of the fovea. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Vic.: Blackrock, near Melbourne, in February; one specimen.

205. *AMELORA MESOCAPNA*, n.sp.

μεσοκαπνιος, smoky in the middle.

♂. 29 mm. Head and thorax pale grey. Palpi pale grey, with some blackish irroration. Antennæ pale grey; pectinations in ♂ 8. Abdomen pale grey, with some fuscous scales. Legs whitish; anterior pair irrorated with dark fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex acute, termen bowed, slightly oblique, crenulate; pale grey; markings fuscous; a basal costal spot; some fine costal strigulations, a broad median band not reaching costa, from which it is separated by a broad streak of groundcolour, bounded anteriorly by an outwardly curved crenulate edge from $\frac{1}{6}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, and posteriorly by an acutely, but irregularly dentate edge from $\frac{7}{8}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a fine terminal line; cilia fuscous, at tornus pale grey. Hindwings with termen rounded, crenulate; pale grey; a faintly darker discal dot and dentate postmedian line; cilia grey-whitish. Underside grey; forewings with a faint median line; hindwings paler, with fuscous irroration, discal dot and postmedian line. Type in Coll. Lyell.

N.S.W.: Hornsby, near Sydney, in March; one specimen.

206. *AMELORA ONCERODES*, n.sp.

ὄγκηρωδης, large, bulky.

♂. 40-42 mm. Head, thorax, and palpi grey. Antennæ grey; pectinations in ♂ 5. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs grey-whitish; anterior pair grey. Forewings triangular, costa arched at base,

thence nearly straight, apex rounded, termen bowed, slightly oblique; grey, with a few dark fuscous scales; postmedian line represented by a series of dark fuscous dots from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; cilia dark grey. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly wavy; as forewings. Underside pale grey, without markings; a small, fuscous, discal dot on hindwings. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Vic.: Gisborne, in January; two specimens.

207. *AMELORA PACHYSPILA*, n.sp.

παχυσπιλος, thick-spotted.

♂. 33 mm. Head grey. Palpi dark fuscous. Antennæ grey; pectinations in ♂ 8. Thorax grey. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs whitish, with fuscous irroration; anterior pair fuscous; all tarsi fuscous, with whitish annulations. Forewings triangular, costa arched at base, thence nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; grey; markings blackish; a thick transverse line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, becoming slender and dentate beneath middle; a rather large, oval, discal spot; a very fine, irregularly dentate line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, better marked at costal end; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey-whitish; a fuscous discal spot and broad terminal band; the latter preceded by a series of minute fuscous dots on veins; cilia grey-whitish. Underside of forewings without sub-basal line, and with postmedian line indistinct; of hindwings, whitish with dark fuscous irroration, discal and postmedian series of dots dark fuscous and very distinct. Type in Coll. Lyell.

W.A.: Waterloo, in May; one specimen received from Mr. G. A. Berthoud.

208. *AMELORA PENTHERES*, n.sp.

πενθηρης, mournful.

♂. 29 mm. Head fuscous-brown; face prominent, grey-whitish. Palpi fuscous. Antennæ fuscous (broken off near base). Thorax fuscous-brown. Abdomen grey-whitish, towards apex grey. Legs dark fuscous, femora irrorated and tibiæ and tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings triangular, costa strongly arched at

base, thence straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen slightly bowed, oblique; fuscous-brown, suffused towards margins with fuscous, with a few, scattered, blackish scales: a transverse, linear, dark fuscous, discal mark; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded: grey-whitish: a broad, ill-defined, fuscous, terminal band; cilia grey. Underside of forewings fuscous: of hindwings as upper side. Type in Coll. Lyell.

W.A.: Waterloo, in May; one specimen received from Mr. G. F. Berthoud.

209. *AMELORA CRYPHIA*, n.sp.

κρυφίος, hidden.

♂. 26 mm. Head whitish-grey; face and palpi fuscous. Antennæ grey, towards base whitish; pectinations in ♂ 5. Thorax ochreous fuscous. Abdomen whitish, irrorated with fuscous. Legs whitish, irrorated with dark fuscous; anterior pair dark fuscous, with whitish tarsal annulations. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; pale ochreous-grey irrorated with fuscous, central area suffused with reddish-brown; a faintly marked outwardly curved line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum, suffused posteriorly with reddish-brown; a very faint, dark, discal spot; a fine, dentate, fuscous line from costa before apex to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, suffused anteriorly with reddish-brown; cilia pale ochreous-grey, irrorated with fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; fuscous-grey, towards base paler; cilia whitish-ochreous mixed with fuscous. Underside of forewings fuscous; of hindwings whitish with fuscous irroration, and a very broad, fuscous, terminal band. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Vic.: Birehip, in April; one specimen received from Mr. D. Goudie.

210. *AMELORA CAMPTODES*, n.sp.

καμπτωδης, bent.

♀. 34 mm. Head whitish, mixed with dark fuscous; face and palpi fuscous. Antennæ fuscous, towards base whitish. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen whitish, irrorated with fuscous. Legs fuscous with whitish annulations; posterior pair whitish. Fore-

wings broadly triangular, costa strongly arched at base, thence straight, apex acute, termen sinuate beneath apex, strongly bowed and bent on vein 4, scarcely oblique; fuscous-whitish, with dark fuscous strigulations; a broad, fuscous, median band, containing a darker discal spot, and edged by ochreous-whitish lines; first line from $\frac{1}{10}$ costa very obliquely outwards, sharply angled in disc, then inwardly oblique to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum, second line from costa before apex to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, straight but slightly wavy; cilia fuscous, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen only slightly rounded, slightly wavy; grey, towards base grey-whitish; cilia whitish-grey. Underside grey-whitish, strigulated with fuscous; dorsal area of forewings uniformly grey; a fuscous postmedian line, obsolete towards dorsum of forewings; a fuscous discal spot on hindwings. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Vic.: Woodford, in March; one specimen.

211. AMELORA AUSTRALIS.

Odontoptera australis, Rosen., A.M.N.H., 1885, p.428, Pl.11, f.9. *Amelora australis*, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.649.

Vic.: Melbourne, Lorne.—Tas.: Hobart.

212. AMELORA SYNCLERA, n.sp.

σνγκληρος, neighbouring.

♂. 33 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous with some whitish irroration. Palpi brown-whitish with some dark fuscous scales towards base. Antennæ grey-whitish; pectinations in ♂ 7. Abdomen grey-whitish, with a few fuscous scales. Legs ochreous-whitish, irrorated with dark fuscous; anterior pair mostly dark fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched at base, thence straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique, evenly crenulate; grey-whitish, unevenly suffused with dark fuscous; lines darker; first from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, slightly outwardly curved, suffused; second from $\frac{1}{5}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, acutely dentate, partly obscured by dark fuscous suffusion; a transverse, median, discal mark; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots between veins; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings with

termen rounded, slightly waved; grey-whitish, suffused with fuscous; cilia grey-whitish. Underside of hindwings with discal dot and postmedian line.

Similar to *A. australis*, which may be distinguished by the peculiarly toothed termen of forewing. Type in Coll. Lyell.

N.S.W.: Hornsby, near Sydney, in April; one specimen.

213. †AMELORA MILVARIA.

Scodionta milvaria, Gn., Lep., x., p.140, Pl. 8, f. 8. *Amelora milvaria*, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.650.

S.A.: Mt. Lofty.

214. AMELORA CATACRIS.

Amelora catacris, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.650.

N.S.W.: Mt. Kosciusko (6,000 ft.).—Tas.: Strahan.

215. AMELORA OENOBRECHES, n.sp.

οἰνοβρεχης, wine-sprinkled.

♂. 33 36 mm. Head and thorax purple-grey; face and palpi dark fuscous; palpi rather short ($1\frac{1}{4}$). Antennæ grey; pectinations in ♂ 6. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish-grey, with fuscous irroration; anterior pair grey. Forewings broadly triangular, costa slightly arched at base, thence straight, apex acute, slightly produced, termen bowed, scarcely oblique; ochreous-grey; a broad costal streak and narrow streaks on veins purple; costal edge ferruginous: first line represented by two fuscous-purple dots, one on median and one on internal vein; a large, suffused, fuscous, discal spot; second line slightly sinuate, represented by fuscous-purple dots on veins; cilia purple. Hindwings with termen scarcely rounded, slightly wavy; grey; a large, suffused, fuscous, median spot; an obscure postmedian line of fuscous dots; cilia purple. Underside of forewings grey, with obscure, darker, discal dot and postmedian line; of hindwings, whitish irrorated with grey, with large, fuscous, median spot, and broad, grey, terminal band.

Ab. Broad, antemedian, curved line on forewings, and broad postmedian lines on both wings, the latter sharply defined and

dentate posteriorly. Apparently equally common with the typical form. Type in Coll. Wyld.

N.S.W.: Sydney, in April; five specimens received from Mr. G. H. Wyld, who has a series.

216. AMELORA CRYPSIGRAMMA.

Amelora crypsigramma, Low., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1899, p.87.

N.S.W.: Broken Hill.—Vic.: Birchip.

217. AMELORA MACARTA, n.sp.

μακαρτος, happy.

♂. 36 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey; face whitish, with two pairs of lateral blackish dots. Palpi moderate ($1\frac{1}{2}$): whitish, apices blackish. Abdomen grey-whitish, with a few blackish scales. Legs whitish, irrorated and annulated with blackish. Forewings triangular, costa straight nearly to apex, apex pointed, termen bowed, oblique; whitish-ochreous-grey, with a few, scattered, blackish scales, and numerous, minute, paler strigulations; a basal spot of black and white scales mixed: an ill-defined, basal, pale ochreous patch, bordered by some blackish dots; a sinuate line from costa near apex to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, consisting of a row of blackish white-edged dots with a posterior pale ochreous suffusion: cilia grey, apices white. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded, slightly wavy; whitish, with grey strigulations, towards termen grey; a grey discal dot before middle; a dentate fuscous line at $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia grey, apices white, except at apex, on dorsum whitish. Type in Coll. Wyld.

N.S.W.: Sydney, in May; one specimen received from Mr. G. H. Wyld.

218. AMELORA FUCOSA, n.sp.

Fucosus, reddish.

♂. 32 mm. Head dull reddish-brown; face and palpi dark fuscous. Antennæ grey; pectinations in ♂ 5. Thorax dull reddish-brown. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish, with fuscous irroration, tarsi and spurs, except apices, fuscous; anterior pair dark fuscous, tarsi with whitish annulations. Fore-

wings triangular, costa slightly arched at base, thence straight, apex round-pointed, termen scarcely bowed, slightly oblique; dull reddish-brown; first line represented by three darker dots, discal spot similar; a series of darker dots each edged posteriorly by ochreous-whitish, from costa before apex in a wavy line to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; cilia fuscous-purple. Hindwings with termen but slightly rounded; dark grey, with faintly darker discal and post-median series of dots; cilia fuscous-purple. Underside of forewings fuscous; of hindwings, whitish with dark fuscous irroration, discal spot, and broad terminal band. Type in West Australian Museum.

W.A.: Perth, in April; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Alexander.

219. AMELORA AROTRAEA.

Amelora arotraea, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, p.651.

N.S.W.: Mt. Kosciusko (5,000 ft.).—Vic.: Melbourne.—Tas.: Hobart.

220. AMELORA LEUCANIATA.

Liodes leucaniata, Gn., Lep., x., p.120, Pl.18, f.3. *Chlenias vittaligera*, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxiv., p.1153. *Amelora leucaniata*, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1891, p.651.

N.S.W.: Sydney.—Vic.: Melbourne.—S.A.: Mt. Lofty.

221. AMELORA ORITROPHA, n.sp.

ὄρειτροφος, mountain-bred.

♂. 31-32 mm.; ♀. 28-29 mm. Head whitish-brown; face in ♂ fuscous. Palpi 3; second joint much elongate, rough-haired; terminal joint smooth, slender, acute. Antennæ dark fuscous, sharply annulated with white; pectinations in ♂ 8, dark fuscous. Thorax in ♂ fuscous, patagia whitish-ochreous; in ♀ wholly whitish-ochreous. Abdomen whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched at base, thence straight, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; ochreous-fuscous, in ♀ paler, with broad, white, longitudinal streaks, finely edged with fuscous; a narrow streak along dorsum; a subdorsal streak from base to termen just

above tornus; a median streak commencing in a fine point near base, gradually broadening and bifurcating shortly before termen; two streaks between these, the upper from $\frac{2}{3}$ to termen, the lower from middle to termen; a streak above median from middle to termen, and a short subcostal streak from $\frac{2}{3}$ to termen; cilia whitish-grey, becoming grey towards apex. Hindwings narrower in ♀; termen rounded, in ♀ wavy; whitish; cilia whitish. Underside fuscous-whitish, with a fuscous discal dot in each wing.

The ♀ is uniformly smaller and narrower-winged than the ♂. Allied to *A. leucaniata*, the two forming a distinct section of the genus.

N.S.W.: Mt. Kosciusko (5,000-6,000 ft.), in February, abundant in the moist peaty valleys. My examples (2♂, 6♀) taken in the end of February and beginning of March are wasted, especially the males.

222. AMELORA RHYNCHOPHORA.

Chlenius(?) rhynchophora, Low., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1893, p.163.

♂. 35-36 mm. Head grey mixed with whitish; face with long frontal tuft. Palpi long ($3\frac{1}{2}$); grey. Antennæ grey; pectinations in ♂ 7. Thorax grey. Abdomen whitish, irrorated with purple-grey. Legs dark fuscous, irrorated with whitish and purple; posterior pair mostly whitish; posterior tibiæ in ♂ not dilated. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa moderately arched at base, thence straight, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; whitish-grey, partly suffused with purple-grey; lines dark fuscous; a line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa very obliquely outwards, then obtusely angled, and again with an obtuse tooth outwards above dorsum; a longitudinal streak traverses each of these teeth, the subdorsal streak being connected with second line; second line from apex to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, sharply and strongly serrate; cilia whitish, barred with fuscous, and with a purplish line before apices. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish-grey; cilia whitish-grey, bases barred with fuscous. Underside grey, with some fuscous and purple irroration.

The unusually long palpi are exceptional in this genus. In

one of the two examples the bar connecting veins 11 and 12 is absent. The species shows distinct relationship to *Mictodoca*.

N.S.W.: Hornsby, near Sydney, in May; two specimens.—
S.A.: Mt. Lofty (Lower).

223. *AMELORA BELOPHORA*, n.sp.

βελοφορος, dart-bearing.

♂. 34 mm. Head pale ochreous-fuscous; face and palpi fuscous. Antennæ pale grey; pectinations in ♂ very long (10). Thorax pale ochreous-fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous irrorated, and tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched at base, thence straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; ochreous-whitish, suffused with pale fuscous; a broad, fuscous, median streak from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; a line of fuscous dots at $\frac{3}{4}$, first outwardly curved, then sinuate to dorsum; some fine, interneural, fuscous streaks towards termen; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia pale fuscous, obscurely barred with ochreous-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; fuscous-whitish; cilia fuscous-whitish. Underside fuscous-whitish, with faintly darker discal dot and terminal line on each wing.

In the forewing, the neuration is abnormal, 10 and 11 are short-stalked, 10 connected with 9, but 11 not connected with 12; but it seems best to refer the species here, at least for the present. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Vic.: Beaconsfield, in April; one specimen.